# Cycle Cycle Uloth

The conversion of womankind to BICY-CLING has created a demand for a fabric heavy enough for strength, yet sufficiently light in weight for comfort. One nonshrinkable from exposure and of colors least liable to soil or fade.

We have them provides to soil or lade.

The have JUST RECEIVED a new material, a mixture of Raw Silk and Wool, 38 inches wide, at 55c per yard. It is the proper thing for a wheel costume.

CYCLING and RIDING COSTUMES

MADE TO ORDER. GOLF and CYCLING HOSIERY

Monday the choice of a lot of fancy Silk Waists, Plaids, Changeable Silk, black grounds, with fancy stripes, worth up to \$7.50, for \$4.75. These are all new styles,

L. S. Ayres & Co. HIGH SPRING TIDE

MONDAY WINDOW BARGAINS

Devoted to Royal Blue China-make clegant Easter Gifts-Cracker Jars, Water Pitchers, Fruit Dishes, Sugars and Creams-choice, 97c.

We think this window will rank in value with any we have ever made, with one exception-maybe you'll think no exception.

Will have 1,000 yards of Cretonnes, all new spring patterns—170 a yard— suitable for all kinds of interior decrations. 100 Denim Pillows, with ruffle, at 87c each. 100 Baudanna Pillow Covers at \$1.29 per pair. Our book on Drapery given free with every purchase of drapery on

ASTMAN. SCHLEICHER

Window Bargain Sale Every Monday

## LADIES

Have you seen the new of "TOKIO" Shoe, the latest style out?

THE "FASHION"

SHOE STORE HAS IT. No. 10 N. Pennsylvania St.

\*

Miss Mary A. Williamson REMOVED TO

121 East Michigan St. Extra Exhibit of small articles for EASTER, April

In EASTER NOVELTIES

Gold, Silver and Plate, in the Latest and Newest DIAMONDS. Loose and mounted. A very fine assortment,

WATCHES, The very letest styles in Gold and Gold-filled Cases with Antique Bows. Come and see them at

MARCY'S

38 West Washington Street. Sale all next week on Easter Noveltie

000000000 Knox's Ladies' Sailors.

> Knox's Ladies' Sailors, Spring Styles, have ar-

DALTON.

A HIGH-CLASS HATTER, & BATES HOUSE.

7 d 0 0 0 0 0 0 GARFIELD PARK ELECTRIC LINE.

Citizens' Company Directors Will Consider It This Week.

The directors of the Citizens' Street-rallroad Company meet here this week, and it is understood that a number of important matters are to be considered by them. Manager McLean said last evening that he was not at liberty to discuss the matters to be considered, but he intimated that the question of extending the Shelby-street electric line to Garfield Park was one of them. The directors, while in this city nmer, gave the public to understand that this season transportation could be had to the park. The Board of Works meets also this week to consider the improving of the streets leading to the park. Shelby street is improved to Pleasant run, and the board will order it improved this season to Raymond street, if the street-car company will give assurance that their tracks will be extended along that route. Raymond street, which leads from Shelby street to the park, has already been ordered widened and improved. The board has given the matter some consideration, and the members think it advisable for the company to extend the Shelby-street line to Raymond street, and thence on Raymond to the park. The Belt Railroad Company has been consulted and an agreement made whereby the drive to the park can be made without a railroad crossing. The Belt has agreed to raise its tracks at the crossing of Shelby street, so the street will run under the tracks. It will be necessary to make a slight dip in the street, but before the board takes any final action in the matter they want to ascertain the intention of the street-car company. had to the park. The Board of Works

The Little Cripple Adopted. Sheriff Womack has found a woman to take charge of the little colored girl Lizzie Shipley, aged eleven years, who has been in his charge for a week. She is an orphan and was ordered sent to the Reform and was ordered sent to the Reform School for Giris by Judge Brown, but on account of her being a cripple, the superintendent of the reform school refused to accept her. The sheriff was also unable to secure admission for her in the county poor house, or county orphan's home, for he same reason. The woman to whom she will be given to-day is Mrs. Cornelia Wardeld, No. 57 Superior street. Mrs. Wardeld was present when the child was born and says she was always a cripple. Judge Brown has agreed to the woman's request to be allowed to adopt the girl.

Parlor sets at all prices at Wm. L. Elder's.

NEW STREET NAMES

ENGINEER'S DEPARTMENT WOULD LIKE TO SEE SOME CHANGES.

Two Streets of Same Name Not an Unusual Occurrence-Renumbering Suggested.

The city engineer's department has had under consideration for some time the question of renaming and renumbering the streets of the city. The department believes that reform in this line is needed and a casual glance at that portion of the city directory which contains the names of the streets and a short hunt for some unknown number indicates that reformation is needed. The engineer's department has prepared a number of ordinances with an improvement as the object, but for some reason that they never appeared in the Council for consideration. It is said that there are three or four ordinances calling for changes in street names and numbers now at rest with committees. The ordinance providing for the most radical change was prepared by Chief Clerk Fuller and he said the other day that he has never heard from it since he handed it to one of the councilmen for introduction and consideration. It provides for the changing of all the cross streets north of Washington street, calling Market street First street and the other cross streets named accordingly. The ordinance provided for fifty numbers to a square, so when a person found Third or Tenth street he would know what numbers could be found near those streets. This plan has been adopted in all the leading cities of the country. It is said by some that Indianapolis has the poorest numbered and worst named streets in the country.

At present there is no rule for finding a given number but "keep right on going until you come to it." Persons who have to direct strangers find it difficult to do so. Street-car conductors, except after acquaintance with the numbers, seldom know where to stop the cars for given numbers. The present method of numbering streets running north and south from Washington street and those running east and west from Meridian street is said to be a good one. Many of the down-town streets are properly numbered, that is, for a certain distance from the center of the city. After

a person gets out some distance, however, he is likely to find 1070, 1039 and 1057 on houses in one row.

But the renumbering of the streets would not begin to cause the change which the renaming of them would. There are several cases shown in the directory, where two streets in different parts of the town have the same name. Since the annexation of North Indianapolis the confusion is greater, for that suburb has many streets bearing the same names as streets in the old Irdinapolis. Irvington street names bearing the same names as streets in the old Irdinapolis. Irvington street namers seemed to take a delight in adding to the confusion for a majority of their streets names as streets in the have the same names as streets in the city. But as Irvington is a town all by city. But as Irvington is a town an or itself the city cannot presume to interfere with its naming of thoroughfares. Should with its naming of thoroughfares. Should the streets north of Washington street be given numbers for names the names which the streets north of Washington street be given numbers for names the names which they now bear could be given to some of those streets which have been so hard run for a name that they have had to take the name frequently heard but doubtless it is little known that there are two College. name frequently heard but doubtless it is name frequently heard but doubtless it is little known that there are two College avenues. There is the one for which the avenues. There is named and then over east.

somewhere in the vicinity of the Monon tracks, there is another College avenue. Should a seeker of the little-known Col-Should a seeker of the little-known College avenue desire to find his way some night it might be embarrassing for him. Noble is another familiar street name and it should be, for there are two Noble streets, upon each of which live many people. One of them is a north and south street east of Meridian and the other is west of Meridian, near the river. There is a Fifteenth street and after it has run for a distance under that name it changes to Bruce street. Eleventh street acts in much the same manner, except that it much the same manner, except that it adopts Herbert as a name, after a certain length. Carter is the name of a north and south street in the northern part of the city and also the name of an east and west street in the eastern part. Christian avenue street in the eastern part. Christian avenue is a very pretty residence street north and Christian street is a street of homes east of Rural street. There is a Davis street northwest in the Fourth ward and a Davis street southeast in the Twelfth ward. There are two Eldridge streets in different parts of the city and two Ellis streets several miles apart. There is an English avenue southeast and an English street north. It is a long distance which sensuates Har. It is a long distance which separates Har-rison avenue from Harrison street, but a stranger would be apt to put them very close together, that is until he found one and then learned that it was the other he was seeking. There is a Michigan street, a Michigan avenue and a Michigan road and each has many residents. There are two Nevada, streets, one way up north in the First ward and the other as far south in the Fourteenth. South, there is a Pennsylvania avenue, although one of the principal north-and-south streets is named Pennsylvania avenue. sylvania, and the two are not related. There are two School streets, two Smith There are two School streets, two Smith streets and two Sheridan streets and a number on either cannot be sought without confusion. Walnut seems to be a favorite name for streets in this locality. One of the leading cross streets on the North Side is named Walnut, there is a Walnut in the Fifth ward, a Walnut in North Indianapolis and Irvington complicates matters by having a Walnut avenue. Many cases appear where two streets bear the same name. West Indianapolis and Haughville have been somewhat considerate and but few of their streets bear the same names as the Indianapolis

bear the same names as the Indianapolis Policemen who are expected to direct strangers and answer all questions put to them, daily realize the confusion resulting from too many streets and too few names. The engineer's office also appreciates the embarrassment and the employes of that department are anxious for a retermation. The Council has the power to change the names of streets, but only occasionally is such done. A councilman from one ward naturally feels that the other fellow should ask the change and no councilman feels called upon to ask the change of the other fellow's street.

RELIGION AND SCIENCE.

Rev. J. S. Cantwell Discusses Some Tenets of Universalism.

Rev. J. S. Cantwell, of Chicago, editor of the Universalist, delivered a sermon last night at the Universalist Church, on North New Jersey street, on the text, "The Law of the Lord is perfect, converting the soul." The sermon was a scholarly and instructive discourse upon the relation of religion to science, with a doctrinal discussion of some of the tene's of Universalism. He said that there is in essence no antagonism between science and religion. Science, he defined, is knowledge reduced to order. He pointed out that it had greatly enlarged our ideas of the universe. Religion, he said, deals with the spiritual nature of man, quite another sphere, but not the less real. Its world is as real as that of science. Truth, he said, is always one, and always is in accord. The truth discovered by science and the truth revealed by religion is not different in its divine origin. It cannot be otherwise than in harmony with itself. True science will make short work of a false religion, and conversely true religion is the worst foe that a false science can have. The world may, therefore, welcome all progress in science, and religion will endure the most searching investigation into its truths. Religion in its sacredness and purity will still stand firm on its foundations. Truth, whether of religion or of

science, is unalterable and unchangeable.

Taking up the subject of science, the preacher showed how its development in the past half century had enlarged the views of the world. It has, he said, made this universe a grander one than ever previously conceived. There was formerly a notion that the earth was the center of the universe, but with greater knowledge the earth has dwindled in size and the universe has expanded to infinite proportions. The new truths of science led many persons into an interesting speculation fifty years ago as to whether Christ died alone for the people of this world, or whether the plan of redemption took in the possible peoples of other terrestrial spheres with which the heavens teem. Would another sacrifice be needed such as that of Calvary for the people of other worlds? Old doctrines under the new truths of science could not be made to harmonize with accepted beliefs. A glance through a telegroup showed that there are millions of cience, is unalterable and unchangeable.

worlds, and yet was it possible that of all these greater orbs God chose this one alone to be born in? Did God, in the person of His Son, Jesus Christ, die only for the few handful of people on this globe? Are our ideas of the incarnation and the atonement smaller than our knowledge of the universe? It is not rational, he continued, to suppose that the entire energies of God were concentrated in this world without reference to the myriads of other worlds. The enlarged breadth of view due to science must react upon our theology. The situation develops the need of a salvation that must not exclude any of mankind. Christianity must include all nations in its scheme of conquest. The new theology will have no conflict between faith and reason. Such is the principle laid down in the son. Such is the principle laid down in the text, "The law of the Lord is perfect, converting the soul." Christianity is adapted to men under all conditions. It is attendant upon man's progress with inspiration and hope. There is no need of another reve-lation or of another sacrifice like that on lation or of another sacrifice like that on Calvary. It is broad enough for every emergency. It is the same for every world of people, either of earth or of any other world, and it is so forever.

The preacher argued that what are called miracles were but orderly manifestations of God's law. It is impossible, he contended, to break one of God's laws, either in the sphere of matter or of soul. There is a difference between violating one of God's laws and one of His commandments. The same principle that binds earth to heaven, that holds the earth in its course, draws all souls to God, for He has said, the "law of souls to God, for He has said, the "law of the Lord is perfect, converting the soul." The manner of this salvation, the speaker said, is one of the mysteries of God, but no soul could be lost under the law of God. to God, for He has said, the "law of

MORE ABOUT BIRDS

SOME FEATHERED FRIENDS WHO SPENT THE WINTER HEREABOUTS.

The State Geologist Adds His Information to a Recent Journal Article.

The article which appeared in the Journal last week concerning the coming of the birds has caused considerable comment among the amateur ornithologists of the city. Some have taken exceptions to it and point out what they claim to be errors in it. State Geologist Blatchley in speaking of the article said:

"The article in the Journal of Wednesday neaded Birds Coming Back," was evidently written by some one who studies birds largely in books and not in nature, as it contained a number of statements which are sadiy at fault. True, the birds are coming back and will continue coming until the 10th of May or later, but full forty kinds of them spent the entire winter in Marion county. Among these were the crow, which your writer stated 'was here already;' the blue jay expected next week, and four kinds of woodpeckers which, according to his statement, 'have come.' These are among the most common and the most characteristic birds seen by the field ornithologist between November and March, and no winter day is too duli and dreary, no sky too leaden and cheerless, no north wind too harsh and biting for them to be

on the lookout for food.
"Among the other birds which were here all winter," he continued, "and could have been readily seen if a person had gone to some thicket or ravine where they were sheltered from the icy breath of King Boreas, were the 'yellow bird,' or America's gold finch, the cardinal red bird, the tufted titmouse the black-capped chickadee, the white bellied nuthaton, the quail, the song sparrow, tree sparrow, and slate colored snow bird; while, if the observer had been in especial search of birds, and had peered into every nook and corner where they would likely to be found, he could have seen, even on the coldest days of January, several species of hawks and owls and a few robins, blue birds and flickers, so the statement of your writer that 'last fall the native birds all left this section of the

country for the South,' must be taken cum grano salis.

"In 1890, Mr. A. W. Butler listed 305 birds as belonging to the avi-fauna of Indiana, and several additional species have been taken in the State since then. Of these, ninety-eight undoubtedly nest within a radius of twenty miles of Indianapolis, which distance will probably include the 'this locality' of your writer, in which, he says, 'about forty different varieties, many of which are unknown to most a of which are unknown to most persons, nest.' But by far the greater number of birds which appear in Marion county within a year are migrants. They go regularly to the far North to nest and as regularly return to the South to spend the winter months and are therefore seen in winter months, and are therefore seen in this vicinity only for a few days in spring and again for a short time in the fall. To the ornithologist this class forms the most striking and most interesting part of our bird fauna. Being with us for so short a time and stopping now here, now there, we can only note their vast numbers and their habits of feeding. Their nesting habits and their daily life in summer must be studied by the observers of that northern region to which they go, and of many species these facts are not yet known. Among these migrants are the most brilliant of our birds—numerous wild ducks and water fowl clad in plumage of as varied colors as were found in Joseph's coat, warblers in suits of gold and black, and the bobolink in his more modest coat of buff, black and white, yet making up for his lack of gay dress by his merry song—all advancing with the sun on his season's journey to the far north, and in autumn retreating with him again towards the striking and most interesting part of our retreating with him again towards the

southern hemisphere.

"During the remainder of the month of April and the first half of May, a vast army of these spring migrants will sweep through our State filling every orchard, grove and woodland with their brilliant hues and joyous songs. After the middle of May scarcely any birds except those nesting here will be seen until mid August, when the migration southward will begin. The average rate of advance northward has been found to be about twenty-three miles a day. This advance is more southern hemisphere. begin. The average rate of advance horthward has been found to be about twenty-three miles a day. This advance is more often made by night, the birds stopping during the day to feed. Among these migrants one of the most interesting groups is that of the warblers, about thirty-three species of which occur in Marion county. The 'summer yellow bird'—the only true warbler mentioned by the writer of the article above cited—being an average in size; and as twenty-six of the thirty-three stop for but a few days with us they are almost wholly unknown to those who are not especially interested in birds. In the first week of May the warblers are here in countless numbers, and are then to be seen in the tops of trees flitting hither and thither in active, constant search for their living food, and every insect destroyed then, usually before its eggs are laid, will prevent thousands later on. Many of these birds frequent orchards where canker worms, coddling moths and other pests of our fruit glowers furnish them are uniquent food and the good results. pests of our fruit glowers furnish abundant food, and the good results

of their short stop with us cannot be over-"It has been ascertained that there are certain great roadways or paths along which birds pass in especially great numbers. These are river valleys and mountain ranges which trend north and south. By flying at great heights they are thus en-abled to guide themselves oftentimes over thousands of miles of territory to the very orchard, meadow or hillside where previous summer was spent. The number of species is also interesting to note. For example, for four successive years the little blue-gray gnat-catcher has years the little blue-gray gnat-catcher has made its appearance in central Indiana on April 10, it, it and 10, respectively, showing that it can judge of the day of the year almost as well as can some beings higher in the scale of animal life. This gnat-catcher is one of the smallest and liveliest of our summer residents. It frequents open woodlands and orchards, nesting in trees with a grayish bark, and covering its small cylinderical nest with a coat of lichens so that it may be as nearly as possible the color of the limb on which it rests.

"The two orioles and the catbird arrive

ly as possible the color of the limb on which it rests.

"The two orioles and the catbird arrive from the South between April 20 and 25; and the house wren about the same date. So that the wrens which 'have come in ahead of time,' as noted by your writer, must have lost their reckoning, or have been specimens of the great Carolina wren, which remains here throughout the winter.

"Among the familiar birds which have already arrived on time are the brown thrush, or Northern mocking bird, and the cow bunting or cowbird, the latter being the only North American bird which does not mate or build a nest for itself, but breeds promiscously, and deposits its eggs in any nest which it finds handy, the young being tended wholly by the foster parents, and often crowding out or smoothering the legitimate offspring of the owners of the nest.

"Many other arrivals have been noted and many have doubtless winged their way to the far north unseen by human eye, but from now on he who will visit regularly the woods and fields, can gather many facts concerning the coming of the birds which will be of far greater value to him than if gotten from books, magazine articles or even newspapers."

Dunlap's Celebrated Hats. Derby, Soft and Silk. The most stylish hat of the season. Seaton's Hat Store. Insure your home in the Glens Falls.

Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder World's Fair Highest Medal and Diploma.

THE SUBURBS BOOMING

Railroad Shops Full-Handed and Car Works Busy-The Rise in Prices of Beef.

A REVIVAL OF MANUFACTURING IN-

TERESTS ON WEST SIDE.

With the revival of the manufacturing interests the suburbs of Indianapolis are beginning to show their good times activity. At West Indianapolis there is quite a boom. With the starting up of the car works, the busy times with the Standard wheel works, with Nordyke & Marmon, the starch works, the abattoir, the Moore Packing Company, the stock yards and the establishment of the sales stables by Blair & Baker, West Indianapolis is enjoying a renewed activity. It is almost impossible to rent a house and but a few weeks ago dozens were empty. The purchase of lots and the building of houses thereon, through the help of the building and loan associations, is again noticeable. The schools are full, the churches more prosperous and the outlook is greatly improved. At Haughville much the same conditions exist. Both of the big iron works are running about full time again and improvement is noticeable on every hand. At North Indianapolis the chief industries are prosperous. There are but few empty houses and by actual count twenty-one new cottages and other buildings are now in process of construction. The manufacturing suburb of Ingalls is having a gratifying growth this spring. The wagner 'Glass Company, a new organization, with strong financial backing, has erected and is operating one of the largest glass houses in the State, giving employment to a large number of people. All of the other factories in the town are running, many of them over time. Ingalls was established in the spring of 1893 by Indianapolis capitalists, and has had a remarkable growth, the times considered. The town now has seven factories, sevnow has seven factories, eral churches, good schools and a large number of houses and stores. A new \$3,000 schoolhouse is under erection and the prospects are that, with the advent of better times, the population will be increased. The chief advantage that Ingalls possesses is the free fuel it gives to manufacturers. The citizens of the town have just pressized a Roard of Trade with have just organized a Board of Trade with a good membership, and are working ener-getically to secure additional factories. Ev-ery dwelling house in the town is occupied. All Activity at Car Works.

But few persons appreciate the advantages which will follow the resumption of operations at the Indiana Car and Foundry Company works. On Saturday the pay-rolls showed 362 men at work and the force is to be still further increased. The company is now turning out ten new cars a day and doing a good deal of repairing for the fast freight lines. The company has a contract to build five hundred cars for the Baltimore & Ohio, two hundred for the Big Four and one hundred for the Vandalla, and it has in its repair department 350 cars to rebuild for the Commerce Dispatch Company. The present work under contract will keep it busy for three months. These works are among the most complete in every department in the country. There are larger plants but none in better shape to turn out work at as low prices. The plant covers fifteen acres, has seven large build-ings and can have fifty cars under sheds in process of construction at one time. They make their own wheels and have a good reputation for them. It will be two years the first of next month since the present cempany took control, coming in just as the hard times struck the railways, and have been doing some repair work and keeping things together until now, when they feel that the worst is passed. George

T. Anderson, the general superintendent, and J. K. Pollock, the treasurer of the

company, deserve much credit for the man-ner they have handled the affairs of the company through the depression The Advance in Beef. While many customers may not have noticed it or been aware of the fact, in the last thirty days there has been a marked advance in the wholesale prices of both dressed meats and canned beef, and many of the retail butchers have increased the price of fresh meats to meet the advance. The rise has been freely speculated upon, and has led to considerable inquiry as to the cause. From Western shipping points comes the statement that it is on account of the failure of grass on the ranges and other pasturage, both in the West and Southwest, on account of droughts. A representative of the Armour Company views the situation thus: "We are informed by our officials at Chicago that a general ad vance on all kinds of meat may be expected any day. There was an advance in cann goods on the 15th, and we expect to get instructions to advance our case corn beef structions to advance our case corn over from \$2.10 to \$2.25 at any moment. It is re-ported that the Hammond canning plant has been forced to shut down, and I would not be surprised to hear of many more beef packing factories ceasing operations, because it would not pay them to can or cure meat at present high prices. The ad-

vance, though, has been so gradual that no attention was paid to it until now, but prices have been going up since the first of The Bicycle Boom. The bicycle works are ali running to their fullest capacity, the larger ones over time, and then are unable to fill their orders. The outlook is for a continued demand for some weeks if not months to come. But few bicycles are now shipped by freight, pur-chasers ordering them by express, that there may be no delay. Some idea of this is shown from the fact that the American Express Company alone billed from Indian-apolis in the month of March 3,294 bicycles apoils in the month of March 3,24 bicycles going to all parts of the United States, in some cases a carload to some New York or New England point. The other express companies have been carrying large numbers, the bicycle companies having secured favorable terms for carrying them.

Prosperous Times at Stock Yards. The report for the three months ending March 31 show that the Indianapolis stock yards have enjoyed an unusually good business for winter months. During the three months there were handled at the yards 264,272 hogs, against 241,022 for the correyear, 23,249 hogs; 21,534 cattle, against 13,204 head in 1894; increase this year, 23,249 hogs; 21,534 cattle, against 13,204 head in 1894; increase this year, 3,330 head; 32,415 head of sheep, against 15,773 in 1894, increase 16,642 head; 3,966 horses, against 1.751 in 1894; increase this year, 2.215 head. In every line better prices the winter through were realized than on any other

The Cerealine Manufacturers. The manufacturers of cerealine products are getting in operation full-handed and full time again. In February and early March orders were slack and work was not pushed much. Last week the two larger establishments commenced converting five to six thousand bushels of corn into cere-aline products a day. There is no manufact-uring point in the country which turns out more cerealine products than Indianapolis. and none where the goods manufactured are more satisfactory. This remark will apply to both home and foreign business.

Railroad Shops Full-Handed. The Big Four is running its shops at Brightwood and on Dillon street fullhanded and disbursing at the two shops, in labor, an average of \$1,100 a day. This money is afterwards distributed largely among the business houses of Indianapolis. The Panhandle is running full-handed and full time, distributing about \$800 a day among its shop employes, and to this must be added the large sums of money paid train men who reside at Indianapolis, which excells the advergence to many thousand dolored. swells the aggregate to many thousand dol-lars a month.

Literature in Public Schools. The members of the Progress Club yesterday erjoyed an informal talk from Professor Bass, late of the Indianapolis city schools. "The Use of Literature in the Public Schools" was the topic of the address. The lecturer started out by showing the difference between plant and animal life on the one side and spiritual life on the other. "We set up an end in spiritual life and work toward it while in animal life and work toward it while in animal life we do not." he said. "The people of this age live in four great institutions—the state, the church, the family and in general society. The object of the public school is to prepare for life in all of these institutions. The use of literature in the school is to set up an ideal before the child that will have a tendency to make him live in these institutions as he should live." Professor Bass held that fiterature is the portrayal of life as it ought to be

lived. The Professor referred to the creations of such writers as Lowell, Whittier and Bryant in illustrating his points.

THE BEAUTIES OF PARKS. Frank B. Alley's Recent Paper Be-

fore the Local Florists' Club. At a recent meeting of the Indianapolis Florists' Club Frank B. Alley, well known in this city as an ardent grower of flowers, delivered a highly entertaining paper on the subject of "Parks." Mr. Alley says that it is an evidence of culture and refinement that common people are clamoring for parks. By the "common people" he referred to the majority. Mr. Alley thought that a city that can boast of numerous small parks-small as compared with Central Park, in New York-is the more considerate of the health and happiness of the population. Monument Place, University Square and Military Park are not parks in any proper sense. The commissioners, who some three-quarters of a century ago laid out the town of Indianapolis, had no idea that within the lifetime of children then born the town would become a city of two hundred thousand. They are not to blame, for they lived in the stage coach and farm wagon age. They saw no necessity of making the area of the capital "These old commissioners," said Mr. Alley, "have long since laid their burdens down and if we believe the most authentic accounts and permit our hopes to have free play, they are in a city where those who planned it did not overlook the importance of pleasure grounds for the delectation of its inhabitants. The responsibility for lack of parks does not rest

city of Indiana more than a mile square. lectation of its inhabitants. The responsibility for lack of parks does not rest wholly upon municipal grandees. We have local self-government and if we have no parks worthy of the name the people are justly responsible. The voice of the people is the divinity that shapes the sides and ends of cities, locates parks and determines their numbers and areas. If the people are without culture—art culture, and have no regard for the beautiful and true, then they will elect officers to govern them like themselves. To talk to such men of landscapes, of vistas, of fountains and flowers, of brooks and lakes, and all the ten thousand pleasures to be derived from parks becomes a useless expenditure of parks becomes a useless expenditure of breath and brains. The remedy is certain-ly within the realm of the possible, being nothing more nor less than the education of the masses, until by their votes the

park era is inaugurated.

"In surveying the surroundings of Indianapolis we are confronted with the fact that far more attention has been paid to the dead than to the living in the way of ground adornments. This is manifest the ground adornments. This is manifest the moment one enters the sacred precincts of Crown Hill. A cemetery should be adorned with flowers symbolizing the beautiful home of immortals, but the proprietors of Crown Hill deem it wise by repeated edicts to prohibit a flower to bloom within the boundaries of the city of the dead. Rome had its wooded resorts in the days of the Caesars and now, as eighteen hundred years ago, the Mount of Olives in Jerusalem is a place where the inhabitants retire from the bustle of the streets. What is wanted in Indianapolis is an intelligent park spirit. Fresh air is a physician who always improves the health of his patients if he does not cure them of all their ills."

Mr. Alley gave an imaginary picture of a pretty park with its trees and shade and flowers; with its laughing nature and the voice of childhood. He felt that such parks were sermons in themselves. He urged the society to cultivate a taste for the beautiful in the embelusnment of private and public grounds. He was glad to know that the embellishment of the Indianapolis parks in the last few years was the result of the efforts of the Florist Club.

ROAD HOUSE BUSINESS RUSHING. Iwo Patrolmen Make an Arrest at the Bellevue Place.

Martin Markt was yesterday arrested by officer Foizenlogie on a charge of selling or giving away liquor on Sunday. His story was that the man who procured the whisky represented that he had a sick child at home who needed stimulant and that no charge was made for the "remedy." The saloon is on West Michigan street. Pa-The saloon is on West Michigan street. Fatrolmen Beatty and Leet happened out to the Bellevue House, near Fairview Park, yesterday afternoon in citizens clothes and found the bar doing a rushing business with the thirty or forty patrons present. They arrested Val Kurtz, the bartender, for selling on Sunday. The proprietor of the place is C. J. Truemper. The officers say the crowd was half drunk and that some threatening opposition was made to some threatening opposition was made to their performance of duty until they drew

VOICE CULTURE FOR CHILDREN.

There seems to be a wide difference of opinion regarding vocal training, some singers contending that girls should not commence study at an age under fourteen years. This is an erroneous premise when applied to all, for temperament, quality of voice, condition of health and climate have much to do with determining the proper age to begin vocal training. Nilsson commenced study at fourteen, so she advises girls to commence at that age. Patti commenced at six, Albani at four, so they advise training as early as possible. Who ever listened to a more charming Desdemona than Albani-who ever heard one to surpass Patti in her trills and cadenzas? The cultivation of a voice of good strength should be commenced as the child begins to sing, whether its age be four or four-teen. But no child with a promising voice should be compelled to jeodardize it by singing at inoportune times or while suffering with a cold, to the utter loss of voice as a penalty. One of the first things a teacher should do is to instill in the minds of pupils the great importance of taking care of the voice, regardless of the urging of those who care not for conditions, to sing at inopportune times and when the physical condition warns to the contrary. Each pupil should be taught the limit of the voice and made to understand that when she goes beyond the acquired compass the danger line has been reached.

While the finesse of teaching is all right enough the common sense of teaching is all the better. If a child of nine has a good voice why should tone cultivation be put off until it is fourteen? The breathing exercises the physical culture and the broadening of the chest all tend to physical activity and the development of muscular strength which would otherwise remain unused. The which would otherwise remain unused. The position of the tongue, throat and mouth are no more difficult to attain in the younger than in the older pupils. The younger pupils can be easily taught the rules for speaking the words in song and the staccatos, trills, crescendos and diminuendoes come to children so easily that by the time they are eighteen they have accomplished their acquirement without any apparent effort, provided, of course, they have been under the care of a teacher who understands the delicacy of the human voice. To sing correctly and artistically is to sing without labored effort and if this is true of adults, why should it not be true of children? The best way to prevent children from acquiring bad habits is to commence early training.

The criticisms made by my little pupils to those who imagine they are singing, is quite amusing. They realize that simply to sing a song by note does not signify. to sing a song by note does not signify that it is being sung musically. They detect the inartistic staccatos, the artificial tremolo, the lack of a foundation in sustained tones in the different registers and the lack of the feeling that makes sacred music sound as the author intended, de-

music sound as the author intended, devotionally.

So far as the voice is concerned, public school singing should be condemned, for seldom do school teachers study voice culture. I recently saw an article in one of our Indianapolis papers regarding the music in the public schools. The writer seemed to think that rudiments and note reading were all that we could expect. A schoolboy recently told me that his little friend who had a low voice was made to stay in after school because he could not reach the high notes. In such a case something more than a knowledge of note reading is required. If the teachers would study singing, even for a short time, say two terms, with some vocal teacher who understands artistic cultivation, these little voices under their instruction would not become so harsh, for a teacher who has some idea of the human voice will in some way find time to examine the voices separately and place them where they belong. For find time to examine the voices separately and place them where they belong. For to those who have a knowledge of the possibilities of a good voice, artistically trained, care and good instruction seem a necessity.

It is customary for some teachers to say that boys should not study singing until after the voice has changed as it would be injurious. Any method that will injure a child's voice could not possibly benefit an adult. While the voice is changing, it is true that there should be absolute rest, but that does not preclude cultiva-

tion before the voice begins to change.
All that is learned before this period.
say from four to fifteen, is clear gain and
will be of use after the voice is settled.
There is a method by which one can
learn to sing correctly. Why should a boy
who understands this method loose all
knowledge of the science just because he knowledge of the science just because he has for a while been deprived of his singing tones? When school teachers, who know nothing of the rules of relaxation, ing tones? When school teachers, who know nothing of the rules of relaxation, breath, throat, etc., say to their pupils "sing loud" they have no idea of the harm that is being done, for the children know nothing of the use of the body in support of tones, consequently the muscles of the throat are tightened and the vocal chords become rough. Velvety tones cannot be produced from deadened vocal chords. We find, too, in the public school that the voices of delicate children are made to cope with the harsh tones of robust children. This causes little children to wonder why their throats become so tired, and parents to be surprised that at the end of the school term their voices have become so harsh and unmusical. In the school music class some children whose voices are low are compelled to sing with those who screech F, G and A, and many little voices, whose tones are naturally high, are compelled to sing alto, which I consider the most ruinous of all work, as they believe that chest tones, which they force up, high and harsh, are proper, and when they near the unmusical tones produced they imagine that that is true alto, and when so imagining they make a most grievous mistake. The voice is precious. The possessor of a musical voice has a gift from God, and it should be trained properly. MARY M. SHEDD.

HE WAS DEAD-DRUNK.

Patrolman Frank Reese Found in an Alley-He Has Resigned.

Yesterday morning, shortly before o'clock, a telephone message received at police headquarters announced that a policeman had been shot on Indiana avenue. message sald the man lying in the street, dead. Captain Quigley and Sergeant Kurtz hurried to the spot designated. A half dozen patrolmen were also sent there. The first officers to arrive found patrolman Frank Reese lying in an alleyway, seemingly lifeless. When Captain Quigley and Sergeant Kurtz arrived they picked the supposed dead officer from the ground and had he not tried to talk they would have thought he was badly injured. His body was warm and he moved uneasily, but his attempted explanations to the captain gave all away. Kurtz shook Reese and the crowd which had gathered thought it a shame to treat a dying man so, but the shaking revived him and it was seen by all that he was drunk. His badge and mace were taken from him and he was removed home. Yesterday he called at headquarters and tendered his resignation as a member of the force. He felt deeply humiliated over the affair, but to Superintendent Powell he said he could not account for his actions. He could not remember drinking anything and was inclined to think he had been drugged. Reese is a Democrat and has been on the force but a month. He was appointed to fill the vacancy caused by the dismissal of Thomas Simpson. patrolmen were also sent there. The first

Pure Food Show Prices Reduced. The Pure Food Exposition has been such a success that the management in order that no one need stay away during the last few days of the show has reduced the price of the admission to a figure that means a free exhibition. All the managers ask is enough from admission receipts to pay the ordinary expense of the week. The attendance has been very large, but it is the desire to have every one interested in the desire to have every one interested in the use of pure food and to protect the public against the sale of impure food, see the excellent exhibits at Tomlinson Hail. No exhibition has ever been given here where one could get so much for a small admission fee. He has not only a beautiful scene to call for his admiration, but everywhere is offered the best of food of all kinds without cost. The ladies, too, have at their command all Miss Craig can tell them, and she can tell a great deal, about good cooking. She will every afternoon this week continue her lectures, which have become very popular. This afternoon she will talk about "Soups."

Bryan Spends Sunday in Jail. David C. Bryan was still a prisoner in the county jail last night. He was visited during the day by his father, his wife and other friends who did all they could to relieve the tedium of confinement. The case against him at Shelbyville will be investigated to-day.

How to Make the World Happy. ouisville Commercial.

If J. S. Clarkson, Grand Master Sovereign and Mrs. Lease will come to a surcease with their gabble, it is true they would at once be forgotten, but they would make the world just too happy for anything.

PROPYLABUM.

Bieyele Riding Now to Be Taught There by a Competent Corps of the Indiana Bicycle Company's Instructors.

Reing ever ready to accommodate the great number of people who are taking up this popular and healthful pastime the Indiana Bicycle Company have made arrangements to give lessons to those desiring to learn. The same attention will be given to all as was the feature at Tomlinson Hall, but owing to the limited space no one will be admitted without a ticket. Same may be obtained at the hall or at retail salesroom of the company, No. 63 North Pennsylvania street. All the proceeds derived from lessons will be given to the management of the Propylaeum. This arrangement will continue indefinitely and at the close of the food exhibit at Tomlinson Hall lessons will again be given there.

"Tis An III Wind

That blows nobody good. The fine stock of the late Plymouth Rock Pants Company is being closed out at prices that will not even pay the judgment creditors, but the customers are reveling in bargains. Come early. Let us show you how high the grade of cloth, how skilled our tailors, and yet how low the price.

O. P. LEE, Trustee, 106 North Pennsylvania St.

**Easter Novelties GOLD AND SILVER** 

Belt Buckles, Link Buttons, Shell Hair Pins, etc. Orange Spoons.

Julius C. Walk. Leading Jewelers, 12 E. Wash. St

**EUREKA** 

Prominent manufacturers of furnaces claim merit and favor on account of "admitting cold air through same register as warm air," thereby one's feet can be cooled off quickly. It is the reverse of comfort, health or science—all heating unavoidably results in an overhead strata of air much warmer than at floor—and suggests bringing cold air from above, which gets tempered as it drops, etc.

Said progressive manufacturers are said to ventilate a room by admitting air from the basement—close investigation brings out they rely upon the amount of fuel that can be passed through a heater, rather than the close combustion, etc. Their idea of humidity is measured by the amount of water their apparatus will boil away in a given time. Now the incongruity of these ideas are amazingly widely apart from common sense, practicability, health, comfort, economy; but the patient, careless, stolid, sheepish public blindly plod on, buying, using, suffering, paying, grumbling in apparent helplessness. One would suppose a person building a dwelling for their own use would take the trouble to investigate for themselves.

Turner Zephyr Stove & Heater Co. 100 Kentucky Ave.

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